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SYNOPSIS

Title of Research

"A STUDY ON PARENTAL COMMUNICATION WITH ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT KARNATAKA : SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE"

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is critical growth spurt in one's life. Parenting and the home setting influence the risk of abuse in Adolescent form a major portion of country's population and development of the country depends upon healthy childhood, and may buffer or mediate the effects of family and community factors on children's development. Interventions to strengthen parenting are an important approach to the prevention of child maltreatment and promotion of safe, nurturing, non-violent home settings – both in the immediate family and for the next generation of young men and women. A number of interventions have been shown to reduce harsh parenting, prevent or reduce child maltreatment and improve child outcomes.

The focus of this was to contribute to a process of synthesizing current knowledge on effective parenting interventions and their potential use in low and middle income countries. Family serves as an effective agent of socialization. From the very first day of a child's life the process of socialization begins, and parents are the primary source of this process. The period of adolescence is that phase of life when strong parent-child attachment is essential for both the normal development of adolescents, both biological and psychological, but it can also be a period that is disruptive for family socialization (Granic, Dishion, Hollenstein, & Patterson, 2002; Steinberg, 1988). Studies have shown that, if the bond with the parent is weakened, the probability of risk behavior increases. On the other hand, if this emotional bond is strengthened, the probability of a problem type of behavior decreases (Hirschi, 1969). Furthermore, parental bonding strongly decreases adolescent involvement in delinquency (Cernkovich & Giordano, 1987; Hirschi, 1969; Warr, 1993). Indeed, warm, loving and responsive parenting contributes to strengthen parent- adolescent bonds and reduces the likelihood of risk involvement (Smith & Krohn, 1995). Physical and emotional neglect and abuse and sexual abuse of children are both immediately harmful and increasingly understood as risk factors for further sexual victimization and sexual violence perpetration.

This is an age when adolescence is unaware and very keen to know their sexuality. Consequently they get involved in different sexual activities. They may face many problems related to sexual issues and rights as they lack knowledge about physical, psychological changes accompanying their growth and development. The adolescents rising interest and curiosity about sex is a motivating factor to acquire information about it. Confronting face to face with the urge to explore sexuality are the social norms and taboos. This leads to many misconceptions and wrong information .Adolescents became more vulnerable to teenage pregnancy or sexually transmitted desease .This is because of the hesitation and lack of communication with their parents' frank discussion regarding issues. In Indian families parents are not open with their youngsters to talk about sexual issues, physical, biological, emotional changes and rights, which ultimately affect the curiosity, knowledge as well as perception regarding these issues.

Communication is a significant facet of parent adolescent attachment. For example, if parent adolescent communication is indifferent or negative, children are likely to encounter greater difficulties when

growing up. It is through this process of communication that a child develops his or her patterns of cognition, knowledge, attitude toward the external world. It has been assumed that a child learns to regulate his or her emotions through specific cognitions, which in turn are developed on the basis of healthy parent child interactions (Garnefski, Rieffe, Jellesma, Terwogt, & Kraaij, 2007). Studies on parent adolescent communication reported that parental communication has a strong relationship to the well-being of the adolescent (Greenberg, Siegel, & Leitch, 1983), and the lack of closeness with parents (Kandel & Davies, 1982; Parker, Tupling, & Brown, 1979) or a lower level of parental influence (Chrispin, 1998) correlates with a higher degree of behavioral problems in adolescents.

The purpose of the present study is to gain a deeper insight into the nature of interpersonal communication as it exists between parents and adolescents, so as to be able to work out programs of training and education for them.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS:

1. PARENTING

The term may be understood by looking at a few definitions:

1. The Merriam Webster Dictionary gives the following meaning of the term; 'Parenting' is the process of taking care of children until they are old enough to take care of themselves. The things that parents do to raise a child.

2. As per Wikipedia, the web encyclopedia, 'For a concept to be parenting means the process of promoting and supporting the physical, emotional, social, financial, and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood.'

Thus, the above definitions stress the presence of biological and social factors of parenting.

2. COMMUNICATION

Communication- is the act of transferring information through speech, the written word, or more subtle, non-verbal ways from one place to another or from one person to another. In other words it is the sharing of ideas and information.

3. ADOLESCENCENT

The term adolescence is derived from the Latin word 'Adolesco', meaning "to grow" or "to grow to maturity" However, on delving deep into the definitions and meanings of the term existing, the term seems to indicate a number of unified meanings.

1. National youth policy 2003 defines "Adolescents aged between ages 10-19 years account for more than one fifth of the world's population. In India, this age group forms 21.4 percent of the total population."

2. World Health Organization (WHO) defines "adolescence as progression from appearance of secondary sex characteristics (puberty) to sexual and reproductive reproductive maturity. Development of adult mental process and adult identity transition from total socioeconomic dependence to relative independence."

Thus, above definition reflects the dilemmas of the adolescents who are on the threshold of adulthood coming to grip with their sexuality and responsibility with little or no support from the outside world.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Parent-adolescent communication must be used as a means to achieve comphrensive growth. The parental communication must be conceived as means to evolve and implement strategies that enable the adolescent girls to ac Parental communication plays a pertinent role in the development from an adolescent stage to adulthood. The quire higher competencies, develop creative attitude, and achieve growth, self-esteem. Thus "A Study on Parental Communication with Adolescent Girls in Vijayapur District of Karnataka: Social Work Perspective" has been stated.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

A study of parental communication with adolescent girls provides an in depth look at overall development in several areas. Parental communication with adolescent girls provides important and useful information for the assessment of adolescent parental communication skill, knowledge, ability and other adolescent communication factors.

The following are the points which indicate the importance of parental communication with adolescent girls;

1. Parental communication helps to understand the adolescents.
2. Parental communication with adolescent girls helps to assess the problems and need.
3. Parental communication with adolescent girls provides grounds for adolescents to correct their mistakes, and it also provides a proper guidance and criticism for adolescent girls' development.
4. Parental communication with adolescents provides reward for better performance.
5. Parental communication with adolescents helps to reduce the risk hazards.
6. Parental communication with adolescents evaluates whether parental and adolescent communication programs being implemented in the adolescents development have been effective.
7. Parental communication helps to prepare pay structure for each factor of adolescents.
8. Parental communication with adolescent helps to review the potentiality of adolescent girls so that their future capability is anticipated.

Parental communication plays a vital role in adolescent stage. It protects, from risky habits and helps in good socialization process in society. Risk prevention among adolescent girls is enhanced when parents are active in communicating with teens, their preferences, beliefs, and values (Aspy et al., 2007; Jaccard, Dittus, & Gordon, 1996; Miller, 2002). Understanding the various factors affecting overall development of adolescents is as important as understanding of significance of studying adolescents .Taking this view into consideration studying parental communication with adolescent girls from the social work perspective is significant .

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Literature is an essential prerequisite to actual planning and execution of any research project. It is like surveying the area and judging the distance first and then to formulate a plan. It helps the investigator in avoiding duplication on the one hand and in getting benefit from similar studies on the other in respect to

methods adopted and devices used in the collection of data and their organization and interpretation. For all these reasons, a research worker has to go through the available resources; a few have been reviewed here.

Archibald, et al.(2002) conducted study on, "Parent- Adolescent Relationships and Girls' Unhealthy Eating: Testing Reciprocal Effects".He examined the Parent- Adolescent Relationships and Girls' Unhealthy Eating: Testing Reciprocal Effects. parent - adolescent relationships on girls' unhealthy eating, and girls' unhealthy eating Girls (N= 184) were seen at Time 1 (M age = 14.30 years), and then again 2 years later (Time 2; M age = 16.04 years). Structural equation modeling was employed to investigate to measures assessed their eating attitudes and behaviors, relationships with their parents, height, weight, and age of menarche parent - adolescent relationships was tested with body mass (kg/m2), pubertal timing and age. A longitudinal direct effect was found for unhealthy eating on parent- adolescent relationships. For middle- and late-adolescent girls, appeared that unhealthy eating behaviors and attitudes are predictive of less positive parent - adolescent relationships over time.

Pittman and ChaseLansdale (2001) conducted a study on"African American Adolescent .Girls in Impoverished Communities: Parenting Style and Adolescent Outcomes".He examined relationship between parenting style and adolescent functioning was in a neighborhoods. Although previous research has found that authoritative parenting, as compared with authoritarian, permissive, and disengaged parenting, is associated

with positive adolescent outcomes in both European American, middle-class and large multiethnic school-based samples, these parenting categories have not been fully explored in African American families living at or near poverty level. Data were collected from adolescent girls and their self-identified mothers or mother figures using in-home interviews and self-administered questionnaires. Parenting style was found to be significantly related to adolescent outcome in multiple domains including externalizing and internalizing behaviors, academic achievement, work orientation, sexual experience, and pregnancy history. Specifically, teens whose mothers were disengaged (low on both parental warmth and supervision/monitoring) were found to have the most negative outcomes.

Geuzaine, Debury and Liesens (2000) conducted a study on, "Separation from Parents in Late Adolescence: The Same for Boys and Girls?"He examined the way late adolescents separate from their parents. Emotional independence and conflictual independence toward mother and father were assessed. Emotional independence was defined as freedom from an excessive need for emotional support from the parents and conflictual independence as absence of guilt, mistrust, and anger toward parents. Students (18–22 years; N = 190) enrolled in higher education completed two scales of Hoffmann's Psychological Separation Inventory. Results indicated that girls more than boys need emotional support from their mothers ($z = –3.101$, $p < .002$). They express this need significantly more towards their mothers than towards their fathers ($z = –4.194$, $p < .00003$). The pattern of the girls' typical items demonstrated ambivalence between reported dependence and demand for autonomy. The two types of independence (emotional and conflictual) were moderately correlated ($r s = .40$). These findings support Gilligan's argument that connectedness plays a central role in the development of female adolescents. They speak for a multidimensional approach of the psychological separation process, which takes the type of independence and the children's and parents' gender into account.

Archibald, Grabber and Brooksgunn (1999) conducted a study on, "Associations Among Parent-Adolescent Relationships, Pubertal Growth, Dieting, and Body Image in Young Adolescent Girls: A Short-Term Longitudinal Study". His investigation examined the degree to which pubertal development and parent-adolescent relationships were associated with girls' current and future dieting and body image. Via longitudinal path models, they also separately tested the possibility of bidirectional effects between parental relationships and dieting and parental relationships and body image. Early adolescent girls (N = 127) who were predominantly of normal weight, were seen for 2 consecutive years (M = 12.19 and M = 13.15 years), completed measures assessing their dieting, body image, and relationships with their

parents, and had their weights and heights measured. Mothers rated their daughters' pubertal growth by indicating their daughters' level of breast development using the Tanner rating system. Results indicate that girls' perceptions of their relationships with their parents were associated with their dieting attitudes and behaviors, and body image at Time 1 and Time 2. Body mass (kg/m2) was only associated in the concurrent regression models. Potential bidirectional effects between parental relationships and dieting or body image revealed significant longitudinal direct effects from parental relationships to dieting and to body image. Findings indicate that for this sample of White, middle-class, young adolescent girls, it appears that negative parent-adolescent relationships are linked to higher diet scores over the 1-year period; however, higher dieting scores are not linked to deteriorating family relationships over time.

Wertheim, Mee and Paxton (1999) conducted a study on "Relationships among Adolescent Girls' Eating Behaviors and their Parents' Weight-Related Attitudes and Behaviors". He examines adolescent girls' weight loss behaviors and possible parent influences related to weight and shape. Questionnaires were completed by 369grade 10 girls and their parents. Findings suggested that parent encouragement to lose weight was a more significant predictor of daughter dietary restraint than parents' own dietary restraint levels. Mother influence variables added significantly to a regression equation after father influences had been entered, but the reverse was not the case. Parents' food abstaining behaviors, such as fasting and skipping meals, predicted food abstaining in daughters. Most findings were replicated when daughter body size was controlled for. Implications for models of the transmission of diet and weight-related values from parent to child are discussed.

Kazemi, Ardabili and Solokin(2010) conducted a study on, "The Association between Social Competence in Adolescents and Mothers' Parenting Style: A Cross Sectional Study on Iranian Girls".Their study reveals the association between parenting style of mothers and the social competence of their adolescent daughters in effective communication, problem solving skills and use of basic social skills dimensions. The data were gathered for the mean age of 11-15 years on 737 Iranian adolescent girls in a cross sectional study design. The parenting style of mothers was based on their demand and responsiveness. These scales classified mothers into four parenting styles as follows: authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, or neglectful. The social competence was also categorized into effective relationship, problem solving skills, use of basic social skills dimensions. The mean scores of the adolescents' social competence whose mothers had permissive and authoritative parenting style was higher than that for the two other groups for all the dimensions ($p < 0.05$). The results showed that with the expectation of controlling roles, the supportive role of mothers can be more effective in providing opportunities for social competence performance.

Dumka,et al.(2009), conducted a study on "Academic Success of Mexican Origin Adolescent Boys and Girls: The Role of Mothers' and Fathers' Parenting and Cultural Orientation". She reveals understand the role that Mexican origin parents play in their children's academic success, study used structural equation modeling to evaluate the associations of parents' parenting practices (warmth, monitoring, harshness, and academic involvement) and cultural orientations (enculturation and acculturation) with their adolescents' grades, classroom behavior, and association with peers who get into trouble at school. Data were obtained from teachers, mothers, fathers, and male and female adolescents in 560 Mexican origin families living in the southwest USA. Results indicated that mothers' and fathers' parenting practices and cultural orientations were linked to adolescents' academic outcomes. However, there were differences for boys and girls. Results are discussed in relation to parent and adolescent gender roles and implications for intervention.

Madkour, Xie and Harville (2013), conducted a study on "The Association between Prepregnancy Parental Support and Control and Adolescent Girls' Pregnancy Resolution Decisions". He examines the influence of prepregnancy parental support and control on adolescent girls' pregnancy resolution decisions. Data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health were analyzed. Girls whose first pregnancy reported in wave IV occurred after wave I and before age 20 were included (n = 1,107).

Participants self-reported pregnancy disposition (abortion, ectopic or tubal pregnancy, miscarriage, stillbirth, live birth) for each pregnancy; responses were dichotomized as abortion versus other. Girls' perceptions of parental support and control were measured at wave I. Controls were included for wave I age, age at pregnancy, year at the end of pregnancy, race/ethnicity, and parent characteristics (i.e., education, religious affiliation, age at first marriage, and educational expectations). Weighted multivariable logistic regression models were performed. Approximately 18% of girls reporting a teen pregnancy reported having an abortion. In crude analyses, parental support was marginally negatively related to abortion (odds ratio [OR] = .83, p = .06) and parental control was significantly negatively related to abortion (OR = .78, p = .02). In multivariable analyses, higher parental control was significantly negatively related to abortion versus other pregnancy outcomes (adjusted OR .80, 95confidence interval .66–.98). Perceived parental support was unassociated with pregnancy resolution decisions. The only other factor associated with abortion decisions was parent education: odds of choosing abortion versus other pregnancy outcomes were significantly higher for adolescent girls whose parents had a bachelor's degree or greater versus those with lower educational attainment. Pregnant adolescents with less educated parents or parents exercising greater control were less likely to have an abortion.

Steinberg and Davila (2008), conducted study on "Romantic Functioning and Depressive Symptoms among Early Adolescent Girls: The Moderating Role of Parental Emotional Availability". He examines the associations between adolescent romantic functioning and depressive symptoms and predicted that adolescents with emotionally unavailable parents would be most likely to show an association between poor romantic functioning and depressive symptoms. Data collected from 80 early adolescent no referred girls (average age of 13.45; SD = .68) and their mothers supported predictions. A higher frequency of romantic experiences (e.g., going on dates) and poor romantic competence were each associated with higher levels of current depressive symptoms. Moreover, these associations were most strong for girls with emotionally unavailable parents. Late Adolescent Girls' Relationships with Parents and Romantic Partner: The Distinct Role of Mothers and Fathers.

Carl D. Sneed* (2015), conducted a study on "The Influence of Parental Communication and Perception of Peers on Adolescent Sexual Behavior" ,He used the theory of planned behavior to examine the influence of parents and peers on early adolescent sexual attitudes, self-efficacy to limit sexual behavior, and behavioral intentions to have vaginal intercourse. Adolescents (N = 212) provided self-reports of their perception of parent and peer attitudes regarding sexual behavior. Used bivariate and regression analyses to examine the relation between parent and peer attitudes with adolescent sexual attitudes, self-efficacy to limit sexual behavior, and behavioral intentions to have vaginal intercourse. Although there were gender differences, the analyses revealed the importance of both parents and peers on adolescent sexual attitudes, self-efficacy to limit sexual behavior, and intentions to have vaginal sex in the next year.

Parents should spend qualitative time with their adolescent girls and create home atmosphere to feel free for them. Therefore it helps them not only to ensure their mental health but also safe and secure environment for them. Government or NGO should take an initiation that the social scientist like social workers should take part in the parent - teachers association. It helps to guide the parents and teachers to handle the adolescent girls and promote their mental health. Special association for adolescent girls should be established at school if possible in community level to solve their unique problems through peer group with the guidance of expert. Adolescence is a crucial phase in the life of a woman as the girl stands at the threshold of adulthood. This stage is the most eventful for mental, emotional and psychological well being of adolescent girls. Girls‟ welfare today shapes the prospects for future families. The health and other achievements of future generations are directly related to the physical and intellectual conditions

Parental communication is a fairy new concept on reviewed the literature-in refereed journals, Non-refereed journals, books, on the Internet reveals that so for the studies have been done sexual attitudes, sexual behavior self efficacy,self competence social competence, self confidence ,perception of parent peer, romantic functioning and depressive systems,parent –adolescent relationship in unhealthy eating, pubertal growth,dieting,and body image,weight-Related attitudes and behavior,parenting style and outcomes,separation from parents,therefore the researcher aims to study communication pattern of adolescent girls.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Looking Glass Self Theory
2. Transactional Analysis

Theories will be adopted to understand the conceptual view of the study.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study may be enlisted as under:

1. To know the personal background of parents and adolescent girls.
2. To understand Parental communication with reference to adolescent girls.
3. To identify problems experienced by adolescent girls-as a result of poor parental communication
4. To understand the consequences of poor parental communication.
5. To suggest measures to strengthen the parental communication.

HYPOTHESIS

This study will be structured around the following hypothesis.

1. Parental communication is associated with higher reduction in the negative consequences faced by adolescent girls.
2. Parental communication is associated with reduction in the risk of adolescent girls through parental practices
3. Parental communication is associated with strengthening measures.

METHODOLOGY

As stated methods of data collection, analysis interpretation will be followed

RESEARCH DESIGN

Descriptive research design will be adopted

UNIVERSE

The universe of the present study includes X, XI and XII standard female students of Government Higher Secondary School and Pre-University students Vijayapura District during the academic year 2016 - 2017. This consists of 300 students.

SAMPLING:

For the present study the researcher has used disproportionate stratified random sampling method in the selection of the respondents. The researcher has selected 60 (adolescent girls) respondents from each of the class or strata irrespective of the size of the population or stratum. The total sample size of the study comprises of 300respondents

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION

The tools to be used for data collection shall include:

1. Counseling: An initial study about the respondents shall be done with the help of the counseling.
2. In order to collect data from the respondents, an interview schedule shall be employed.

3. H. L. Barnes & D. H. Olson Parent-Adolescent Communication Scale shall also be employed for obtaining information.
4. Game: shall be conducted
5. Observation: technique through shall be employed
6. FGD: focus group discussion will be made use of .

SOURCES OF DATA

Both primary and secondary data will be collected. Secondary data will be collected from articles, journals, books website PhD thesis etc.

INCIUSION EXCLIUSION CRITERIA

Adolescent girls means a girl between the age of 15 to 19 years in selected area

VARIABLE DESIGN

Independent Variable: Age of the respondent, status of the family, place of residence, religion ,type of family ,education , personal appearance, attitudes of parents, attitudes of sibling, relation with friends ,sexual maturity parental practices parents quality of time are the independent variable

Dependent variable: Parental communications, Behaviour, emotions, affection, are the dependent variable.

DATA ANALYSIS

The manual method shall be employed for coding of data. The analysis shall be done by using the SPSS package.

For statistical analysis, a suitable statistical test shall be employed.

CHAPTERISATION

The chapterisation of the research shall be as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction to the Subject.

Chapter 2: Review of Literature.

Chapter 3: Research Methodology

Chapter 4: Profile of study Region

Chapter 5: Analysis and Interpretation of Date

Chapter 6: Findings, Conclusions and Suggestion

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